

be learned about these friendly little spiders. The thomisids of Canada (about 63 species are so far known) have much in common with those of Europe but only four species seem to be the same. The ranges of all these suggest that they are long residents of both regions.

The present work is largely a systematic review of the Canadian crab spider fauna with good keys for the various genera, succinct descriptions of each sex, and a variety of informative comments. The distribution maps are especially instructive and in some of these we find index of rarity, or wide range and coverage of such vast areas. The genitalic illustrations are printed in good size and portray in excellent fashion the distinctions between species. I have found the information of this book easy to use and believe that biologists of many persuasions and beginners as well will find it useful. Precise identification is the first step toward deeper researches into the biology of the crab spiders and it is available in this work for all North Americans.

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NOMENCLATORIAL NOTE

Opinion 1119 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature placed the names *Amaurobius* C. L. Koch, 1837 with the type species *Clubiona atrox* Latreille, and *Coelotes* Blackwall, 1841 with the type species *Clubiona saxatilis* Blackwall on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, and placed the names *Amaurobius* C. L. Koch, 1836, *Cavator* Blackwall, 1840, *Ciniflo* Blackwall, 1840, and *Caelotes* Blackwall, 1849, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. The name Amaurobiinae is placed on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology, and the name Ciniflonidae on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology. (Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 35: 216-220, 1979.)